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EUROPEAN WAR MAPS

The maps to be used in studying the military campaigns of the present war in Europe may broadly be divided into two classes, detailed topographical maps, and general maps. The former embody the large-scale official surveys of the various belligerent countries, while in the second class may be grouped the smaller-scale maps, many of them approximating the standard scale of 1:1,000,000, or about 16 miles to the inch, which give a general view of larger areas.

The topographical sheets are the fundamental maps; on these, directly or indirectly, all other maps are based. Except for parts of the Balkan Peninsula, all the countries of Europe have been covered by government surveys, carried out, as a general rule, by the respective war offices. In scale they vary from 1:25,000 (about 2,000 feet to the inch) to 1:200,000 (over 3 miles to the inch), with a tendency to average about 1:100,000, or 1½ miles to the inch. All of these maps existed before the war; and, for the student of the military operations of the conflict, it is simply a question of selecting those best suited to his purpose. Such a selection is attempted in the list below (see Nos. 7-10, 15, 20, 23, 24); comprehensive descriptions are available elsewhere.¹ As a rule the typical, rather than the largest-scale series have been enumerated, although the latter, such as the 1:20,000 map of Belgium, should be consulted in an intensive study of individual problems. Preference has also been given to colored maps; the 1:80,000 black-and-white map of France, although the standard, has been omitted because of its illegibility.

Some maps, although they are compilations and not directly based on surveys, may, on account of their relatively large scale, be classed with the topographical maps. To these belong the 1:250,000 map of the Balkans by the British War Office (No. 25) and the admirable map of Italy on the same scale by the Italian Touring Club (No. 21).

The general maps include both official maps and maps published by private firms. Some of the most valuable maps, geographically, of the regions concerned are to be found among the official maps of this class; although they are mostly on a larger scale than in the atlases in common use, they are synoptical and generalized in character (see Nos. 1, 2, 3, 26). Most of the war maps issued by private firms are adaptations of existing

¹ Vinzenz Haardt von Hartenthurn: *Die militärisch wichtigsten Kartenwerke der europäischen Staaten*, *Mitt. des k. und k. Militärgeogr. Inst.*, Vol. 27. 1907, pp. 96-239, Vienna, 1908.

W. Stavenhagen: *Skizze der Entwicklung und des Standes des Kartenwesens des ausserdeutschen Europa*, *Ergänzungsheft No. 148 zu Petermanns Mitt.*, 376 pp., Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904.

G. M. Wheeler: *Report upon the Third International Geographical Congress and Exhibition at Venice, Italy, 1881*, Accompanied by *Data Concerning the Principal Government Land and Marine Surveys of the World*. 568 pp. Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, 1885.

plates or combinations of maps contained in atlases previously brought out by the publishers. If taken from a good atlas, such maps often are excellent (see Nos. 16 and 17, the former not printed specifically as a war map). Few of the commercial war maps are original or contain information distinctively bearing on the war, other than overprints in red showing the location of fortresses, etc. One group that forms an important exception should be noted: the maps that indicate the position of the battle lines at different dates (Nos. 6, 12, 14, 19). Another group that is especially valuable consists of the physical maps, which show relief by means of altitude tints (Nos. 5, 13, 22).

Most of the maps that portray actual war conditions will probably not be made public until after the cessation of hostilities. To this category belong the detailed maps showing the location of trenches and other military works which are constantly being prepared at the front from photographic reconnaissances by airplane. A few maps of this type have, however, been published, some accompanying magazine articles; and the land operations of the Gallipoli campaign are cartographically laid down on a map published by the British War Office (No. 28).

In the following list, arranged according to battle fronts, a brief characterization is added in brackets after the title of each map.

EUROPE AS A WHOLE

(1) **Europe and Asia.** 1:1,000,000. Compiled at the Royal Geographical Society under the direction of the Geographical Section, General Staff. Drawn and printed by the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1914 to date. At least 39 sheets issued. [Each sheet 4° in lat. and 6° in long. (12°, north of 60° N.). Drainage in blue, relief in brown contours (interval 200 meters in Europe, 500 in Asia), roads in red, railroads in black.]

(2) **Europe.** 1:1,000,000. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. At least 15 sheets issued. [Each sheet 4° in lat. and 6° in long. Drainage in blue, relief in brown shading, roads in red, railroads in black.]

(3) **Übersichtskarte von Europa.** 1:750,000. Militärgeographisches Institut, Vienna. 40 sheets. [Each sheet 3° in lat. and 4° in long. Drainage in blue, relief in brown shading (another edition with contours and altitude tints), roads in red, railroads in black, woods in green.]

(4) **Generalkarte von Mitteleuropa.** 1:200,000. Militärgeographisches Institut, Vienna. 282 sheets. [Covers Austria-Hungary and adjacent regions. Each sheet 1° in lat. and long. Drainage in blue, relief in brown hachuring, railroads and roads in black, woods in green.]

(5) **Bartholomew's Orographical Map of Central Europe.** 1:2,000,000. John Bartholomew and Co., Edinburgh. [Excellent map with altitude tints.]

(6) **Kriegsstands-Karte der Deutschen und Österreichisch-Ungarischen Armeen in 14tägigen Kurven.** 1:4,000,000. Dietrich Reimer, Berlin. [Shows together, on one map, the progressive positions of the eastern and western fronts at intervals of two weeks. The present edition covers the period from the beginning of the war to November 1, 1914.]

WESTERN FRONT

(7) **Carte topographique de la Belgique.** 1:100,000. Institut Cartographique Militaire, Brussels, 1903-12. 26 sheets. [Drainage in blue, relief in brown contours (interval, 10 meters), roads in red, railroads in black, woods in green.]

(8) **Carte de la France dressée par ordre du Ministre de l'Intérieur.** 1:100,000. Librairie Hachette et Cie., Paris. 587 sheets. [Drainage in blue, relief in gray shading, roads in red, railroads in black, woods in green.]

(9) **Carte de France.** 1:200,000. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. 82 sheets. [Drainage in blue, relief in brown contours (interval, 20 and 40 meters), roads and railroads in black, woods in green.]

(10) **Carte de France dressée au Dépôt des Fortifications.** 1:500,000. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. 15 sheets. [Drainage in blue, relief in brown contours (interval, 100 meters), roads and railroads in black, woods in green.]

(11) **Carte du Théâtre des Opérations (Front Occidental).** 1:500,000. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. 15 sheets. [A special reprint, divided into quarter sheets, of the northeastern part of the map by the Dépôt des Fortifications, listed immediately above.]

(12) **Nord-Est de la France, Alsace, et Belgique.** 1:500,000. Imprimerie Berger-Levrault, Nancy. [Bears somewhat faint but detailed purple lines showing the front on April 1, 1916, and the maximum advance of the Germans in September, 1914.]

(13) **Bartholomew's [Physical] Map of North-Eastern France, Belgium, and the Rhine.** 1:1,000,000. John Bartholomew and Co., Edinburgh. [Excellent map with altitude tints.]

(14) **Stanford's Half-Inch Map:** (a) of the British Front in France and Flanders, 1:126,720; (b) of the Battle Front between the Somme and Soissons, 1:126,720. (Stanford's War Maps, Nos. 17 and 18.) Edward Stanford, London. [A bold but detailed red line shows the position of the battle front on June 27, 1916. Possibly other maps, not received by the Society, complete this series.]

EASTERN FRONT

(15) **Special Map of European Russia.** 1:420,000. Military Topographical Section of the General Staff, Petrograd. 177 sheets. [In Russian. Drainage in blue, relief in brown hachuring, roads and railroads in black, woods in green.]

(16) **Map of European Russia, begun by E. Petri and completed by J. M. Schokalsky.** 1:2,000,000. Pls. 15-30 of Mareks's Atlas. A. F. Mareks, Petrograd. [In Russian. The best general map of Russia available. Relief in brown hachuring. The atlas of which these sheets form a part is a Russian edition, engraved in Germany, of Debes' Handatlas, Leipzig. These sheets of Russia, however, are engraved in Petrograd.]

(17) **Deutsch-Russische Grenzlande.** 1:2,000,000. Velhagen und Klasing, Leipzig. [Possibly the best general locational map of the eastern war zone. Reprinted and combined from sheets in Andree's Handatlas.]

(18) **Carte du Théâtre des Opérations (Front Oriental).** 1:1,000,000. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. 20 sheets. [A special reprint, differently subdivided, of the French map of Europe, 1:1,000,000, listed above under (2).]

(19) **The Russian Battle Front in Europe.** 1:217,600. (Stanford's War Maps No. 19.) Edward Stanford, London. [Shows, in red, the position of the battle fronts in April, 1915, and in September, 1915, or before and after the great German advance.]

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT

(20) **Carta Topografica del Regno d'Italia.** 1:100,000. Istituto Geografico Militare, Florence. 277 sheets. [Various types; the most feasible the *edizione policroma con l'orografia a curve e sfumo*—with relief in contours (interval, 50 meters) and shading.]

(21) **Carta d'Italia del Touring Club Italiano.** 1:250,000. Prepared by the Istituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara, for the Touring Club Italiano, Milan. 58 sheets. [A superb map, representing the acme of the engraver's art. Relief in masterly hachuring in brown, supplemented by unobtrusive contours.]

(22) **Carta Ipsometrica: Le Tre Venezie (Venezia Tridentina, Venezia Propria, Venezia Giulia).** 1:250,000. Istituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara. [An edition, with altitude tints, of the corresponding part of the Italian Touring Club map listed immediately above.]

BALKAN FRONT

(23) **Topographical Map of Serbia.** 1:75,000. Geographical Section of the General Staff, Belgrade. 97 sheets. [In Serbian. Relief in brown contours (interval, 50 meters), roads in red, woods in green.]

(24) **Topographical Map of Rumania.** 1:50,000. Geographical Institute of the Army, Bukharest. 415 sheets. [In Rumanian. Drainage in blue, relief in contours (interval, 10 meters), woods in green.]

(25) **The Balkans.** 1:250,000. Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London. 11 sheets. [An eastward extension of a map known as "Turkey in Europe, Eastern and Central," published in 1910, which in 10 sheets covers the remainder of Turkey in Europe, as formerly constituted. Drainage in blue, relief in brown contours, woods in green.]

(26) **Balkans.** 1:1,000,000. Service Géographique de l'Armée, Paris. 6 sheets. [Identical in execution with the French map of Europe, 1:1,000,000, listed above (No. 2).]

(27) **Map of the Peninsula of Gallipoli and the Asiatic Shore of the Dardanelles.** 1:63,360. Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1915. [A large-scale map. Relief in contours, interval 100 feet.]

(28) **Map of the Anzac Position, Gallipoli, to illustrate Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch of December 11th, 1915.** 1:20,000. Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1916. [A detailed map showing the position of the British and Turkish trenches as known on August 6, 1915. Relief in brown contours, interval 10 feet.]